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**6 January 1981**

# **Vietnam Report**

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## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### CUBAN INTERVIEW WITH DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENSE

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 2 Nov 80 p 18

[Interview with Deputy Defense Minister Lt Gen Le Quang Hoa by Armando Lopez Rivera in Cuba]

[Text] "The past 35 years have been marked by continuous struggle and intense battle: 9 years of anti-French resistance and 20 years of confrontation with North American imperialist intervention. And, since the victory of 1975, a new battle has been waged against Chinese expansionism. These wars have had grave consequences for the country. Nevertheless, we have carried out our internationalist obligations toward the fraternal peoples of Laos and Kampuchea."

With these words Lt Gen Le Quang Hoa, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and deputy minister of national defense, began his answer to a question on the situation in Vietnam over the last 17-1/2 years.

Lt Gen Le Quang Hoa visited our country, invited by the Committee of Solidarity With Vietnam to the activities marking the 35th anniversary of the national day of that fraternal people. A few hours before returning to his beloved fatherland the veteran of the long struggle of that Indochinese country and deputy chief of Operation Ho Chi Minh, which liberated south Vietnam, he granted this interview to VERDE OLIVO.

"Vice, drugs, prostitution and other evils flourished in South Vietnam during the colonial and neocolonial occupation. At the time of the liberation of Saigon, now Ho Chi Minh City, we found ourselves with more than 3 million unemployed and hundreds of thousands of prostitutes and drug addicts. We dealt firmly with these problems, giving urgent attention to the sick and addicts and work to the unemployed."

The visitor interviewed referred to achievements in agricultural and industrial production, public health and education. Also, in the field of foreign policy, he referred to the thwarting of the campaigns of slander and distortion unleashed by the enemies of the Vietnamese people, with the intention of confusing the public staining the prestige of the country.

He pointed out the close relations with the Soviet Union and the beneficial agreements signed with that country, among others those referring to specialized work in the field of food production to be developed in the Mekong Delta and on the western plains of Vietnam and especially in the exploration for and exploitation of petroleum possibilities. He said: "With the help of the USSR, within a few years we will be producing petroleum."

"After the liberation of the south we held general elections for national reunification and construction of an independent and socialist Vietnam. Our achievements are still modest, but one must take into account the aggressions and expansionist ambitions of Beijing. They consider us a great obstacle for their plans of hegemony and their expansion toward Southeast Asia.

"They are in league with North American imperialism and they are becoming hysterical. They have attempted a thousand and one maneuvers with the intention of sabotaging the choice of the three Indochinese countries: Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. On the northern border of our country alone they have stationed more than 610,000 soldiers, in addition to hundreds of pieces of artillery of various types, tanks and airplanes. They are constantly carrying out armed provocations, infiltrating their agents among the people of the border area, distributing leaflets and engaging in acts of sabotage. By their campaigns of slander and false rumors they are trying to attract to their side the national minorities of those zones."

[Question] You were saying that these aggressions are directed against the three Indochinese countries. Could you refer to the events in Kampuchea?

[Answer] They are also engaging in acts of sabotage and destabilization against the Kampuchean revolution. They are using the territory of Thailand to provide arms and food to the remnants of the army of Pol Pot. They try to use so-called "voluntary repatriation" to introduce elements of the former regime into the territory of Kampuchea. Nevertheless, things have not gone as they hoped, and the armed forces of the neighboring country [Kampuchea] repulsed those maneuvers, which had the support and participation of Thai troops.

Recently, the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries held a conference and drew up a four-point resolution, but Thailand, under pressure from China, refused to accept those logical and reasonable propositions. Kampuchea proposed the creation of a demilitarized zone along the common border between the two countries; however, Thailand in a counter proposal tried to ensure that the demilitarized zone be established in Kampuchea. In reality what they are attempting is to have a state within another state.

[Question] And in Laos?

[Answer] Military pressure is being applied to Laos. They close the borders and blockade the national economy. Behind all these maneuvers and aggressions is the hand of Chinese hegemony and imperialism.

In Laos, as in the other Indochinese countries, the subversive activities of the Maoist-imperialist due have failed. In Laos as in Kampuchea are Vietnamese troops in accordance with signed treaties and at the request of the governments of the two countries to guarantee their territorial integrity. The troops will remain in there until they fulfill our internationalist obligations.

[Question] Is Vietnam prepared to confront and defeat the collusion between the Chinese and North American forces?



[Answer] We have been fighting for 30 years and we are now prepared to confront the aggression of the enemy. We will make use of the right of self-defense to safeguard our air, sea and land space and our islands.

We want peace to improve the living conditions of our people, but if they dare to invade us, we will defeat the aggressor. We will win, whatever the price. If Beijing should attempt a new armed action against our country, it will meet with the same fate as on the previous occasion.

[Question] How do you interpret the recent changes in the Chinese cabinet? Could these changes signal a shift in Beijing's foreign policy and in particular its attitude toward Vietnam?

[Answer] This is not the first time the Chinese Government has made changes in its leadership. During the past 10 years there have been various restructurings of this kind. Nevertheless, its foreign policy continues to be the same: expansionism, anti-Sovietism and great power hegemony. It is opposed to the strengthening of unity among Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea because of its interest in annexing these countries and using them as a springboard for its plans of expansion toward Southeast Asia.

[Question] What has the Chinese response been to the Vietnamese proposal for a third round of negotiations?

[Answer] In requesting the resumption of the third round of talks we were expressing our wish to resolve existing problems by this means. We have always tried to resolve differences with Beijing by means of negotiations, by peaceful means. It was Beijing that unilaterally suspended the second round and now is trying to sabotage our proposal.

China will use military power and economic pressure against our country. We desire peace, but we will not fold our arms against imperialism and the Chinese reactionaries. It is necessary to speak to them with reason and also with force. Both of these are on our side; they belong to the Soviet Union, Cuba, Vietnam and all progressive forces.

5170

CSO: 4410



## **MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY**

### **HANOI DECIDES ABOUT PHASE-TWO TROOPS-RECRUITING TASK**

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Nov 80 p 4

[ Article: "Hanoi: Municipal People's Committee Decides About the 1980 Phase-2 Troops-Recruiting Task" ]

[ Text ] To properly fulfill the task of building a strong permanent armed force, to achieve a high degree of combat readiness and to contribute to the economic construction, the Municipal People's Committee of Hanoi has made a decision on the second phase of its troops-recruiting task in 1980.

As this troops-recruiting phase is to be completed within a short specified time, and to ensure both quality and quantity, the city considers it a job of top importance that requires concentrated leadership and close coordination among all sectors. In order to develop the people's collective ownership right in the fulfillment of the military obligation, it must ensure the implementation of all procedures and policies. It is necessary for production installations to make public their lists for the people to discuss them.

On the basis of a decision by the Council of Ministers, the Municipal People's Committee has set the following guidelines and criteria for troop recruitment:

Male citizens in all rural areas, streets, organs, state enterprises and vocational schools (from primary to college level), no matter what jobs they are doing and what families they belong to, must enroll in the army for the specified time if they satisfy all of the recruitment criteria. For the duration of their induction, they are to receive the same treatment.

After the military obligation has been fulfilled:

- Those who volunteer to remain in the army will carry out the same procedures and policies as they are applicable to the military personnel serving in the army for a long time.

- Every year the Ministry of National Defense, along with the State Planning Commission and the sectors concerned, will make arrangement to provide those who have fulfilled their military obligation with jobs in accordance with the policy in force.

In the second phase this year, the city recruits inductees from organs, enterprises (central and local), street blocks in cities and towns and among graduates of vocational schools (from primary to college level) who after their graduation in 1980 or in the previous years have been waiting for job placement, with deferment being granted to students now in those schools or those students who have been notified about their admission to vocational schools (from primary to college level) in the 1980-1981 school year.

Criteria: males, age from 18 to 25 (born between 1955 to 1962), health classifications A and B1. In addition, some females will be recruited from both rural areas and street blocks, age from 18 to 20 (born between 1960 to 1962), health classification A, and volunteering to serve for 3 years.

Military obligation is waived for the following persons:

- The only son of a family (the parents have only a son).
- The only working person in a family.
- The last remaining son of a family of war dead, or the only son remaining in the family while other sons are serving in the armed forces (army and public security force).

To ensure work and production for organs and enterprises, the state grants deferment to a number of cadres and workers of the latter; however, depending on the actual state of their work and production, these state organs and enterprises within a period of 3-5 years must have plans for letting these people take turns fulfilling their military obligation.

5598

CSO: 4209

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### THEFTS INCREASING IN HANOI

Hanoi VAN HOA NGHE THUAT in Vietnamese No 7, Jul 80 p 77

[Article by Nguyen Duc Thai, the Ministry of Communications and Transportation:  
"Something Was Stolen Here"]

[Text] On many walls along the streets of the city, signs like the following  
are becoming increasingly numerous: "Here, a bicycle was stolen," "here,..."

At first, these signs were seen as an innovation that helped us to be more careful  
whenever we had to leave our bicycle on the sidewalk. But, as this innovation has  
spread, the sidewalks have ceased being sidewalks! These "good will" messages have  
unintentionally become boogymen sticking out their tongues and intimidating passers-  
by. As the lettering on the signs becomes increasingly boldface, the existence of  
them becomes increasingly difficult to bear. It is not that we should "hide our  
faults," but that these "something was stolen here" signs have made the city more  
than a little unsightly. Someone visiting the city for the first time might think:  
what has caused this lack of security in Hanoi?

7809  
CSO: 4209

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

### EDITORIAL TIES VIETNAM-MADAGASCAR RELATIONS AT NEW LEVEL

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Militant Solidarity"]

[Text] The delegation from our party and government led by Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and vice premier, has successfully completed its official visit of friendship to the Democratic Republic of Madagascar. From the moment they first arrived in the capital Tananarive until they said farewell to their hosts, the Vietnamese delegation was given a warm and cordial welcome by the leaders of the Supreme Revolutionary Council, the government, the National Assembly and the people of Madagascar. This warm feeling developed in the process of the long fight waged by the two nations.

The peoples of Vietnam and Madagascar are very proud of their militant friendship, which blossomed at a very early date and has become closer with each passing day. This precious militant friendship was started by the great patriots of the two nations, Ho Chi Minh and Ra-lai-mon-go [Vietnamese phonetics]. The peoples of the two countries have always supported and encouraged each other in the long struggle for independence and freedom. Our hearts shared the pain of Madagascar when, in 1947, the colonialist aggressors sunk the brave, armed uprising by the people on the peninsula in a sea of blood. We also shared our friends' great joy when the corrupt Tsiranana dictatorship, the tool of neo-colonialism, was toppled (8 October 1972) and when patriots, led by President D. Ratsiraka, took power (15 June 1975), thereby ushering in a new period for the country. We are happy over the tremendous achievements recorded by free Madagascar in the course of building a progressive country under the guidelines of its socialist revolutionary charter.

Our people shall never forget the valuable support given them by the people of Madagascar.

On 18 December 1972, when the U.S. aggressors were insanely sending B-52's to heavily bomb Hanoi and Haiphong, the government of Madagascar declared the establishment of diplomatic relations with our country on the ambassadorial level. At the 6th High Level Conference of Non-Aligned Countries held in Havana, at a time when the U.S. imperialists and the international reactionaries were doing everything possible to falsely accuse Vietnam, President D. Ratsiraka unequivocally



stated: "We, the newly independent countries, we say to our Vietnamese friends that through your fight to defeat the French imperialists and the U.S. imperialists, you have not only liberated your territory, but liberated all oppressed nations on this planet, and we shall be forever grateful to you." Madagascar has always encouraged solidarity among the peoples of the three countries of Indochina, considering this an important factor contributing to the defeat of every scheme of hostile forces and Madagascar has welcomed the efforts by Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea to make Southeast Asia a region of peace and stability. The government of Madagascar voted against the unreasonable resolution of the United Nations on the representation of Kampuchea and demanded that the legitimate position of the Revolutionary People's Council as the only genuine and legal representative of the people of Kampuchea be recognized at this international organization.

In the present world situation, in the face of the increasingly close collaboration between the imperialist forces led by the United States and the international reactionary powers, strengthening the militant solidarity and the relations of friendly cooperation among the peoples of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America and the progressive forces of the world is very important and necessary. Highly evaluating the contributions made by the Democratic Republic of Madagascar in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, both old and new, apartheid and zionism to safeguard peace, primarily to maintain peace in the Indian Ocean and Africa, our people totally support the proposal by Madagascar to convene a high level conference at Tananarive to discuss the maintenance of peace and security for the countries within this region of the world.

The unanimity between Vietnam and Madagascar concerning many international issues is an important factor strengthening their solidarity and the signing of the Treaty on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation was a beautiful event that marked a new stage of development in the relations between the two countries.

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CSO: 4209

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### XUAN THUY ON IMPORTANT ROLE OF YOUTHS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Nov 80 pp 1, 4

[Article by Xuan Thuy, secretary of the Party Central Committee: "The Youths of Vietnam, a Powerful Revolutionary Force"]

[Text] Soon, the 4th National Congress of Delegates of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union will be held. This will be a very important event for the Youth Union and the youth movement of our country.

In greeting this Youth Union congress, we recall the words spoken by Uncle Ho:

"I love youths very much. Because, they are the persons who give revolutionary strength to the older generation and, at the same time, are the persons in charge of guiding the young generation of the future, that is, today's children. Because, youths are the assault force in economic and cultural development, in socialist construction, etc. Because, youths are the basic force within the army, the public security sector and the militia and self-defense units and are enthusiastically maintaining order and security and protecting the fatherland. Because, on every job, youths emulate to implement the slogan: 'youths go wherever they are needed and perform all jobs that are difficult.'"(1)

Over the past half-century, ever since it was established, our party has asserted: "The Youth Union is the competent right hand, the dependable reserve force of the party, is the school of communism of youths." The revolutionary history of the Communist Youth Union has been closely linked to the glorious revolutionary history and tradition of our party. Le Duan, general secretary of the Party Central Committee, has said: "The undertaking of the party is the ideal of youths, the objectives of the party are the *raison d'être* of youths."(2)

Since antiquity, the majority of the heroes in the struggles of the nation has been youths. Truong Trac and Trung Nhi, Trieu Trinh Nuong, Ngo Quyen, Dinh Bo Linh, Tran Quoc Tuan, Tran Quoc Toan, Pham Ngu Lao, Nguyen Hue and so forth, all were young heroes of the nation. In particular, ever since we have been under the leadership of the party, brilliant examples have been set by youths, such as Tran Phu, Nguyen Van Cu, Ngo Gia Tu, Le Hong Phong, Nguyen Thi Minh Khai, Ly Tu Trong and so forth, in the struggles to win the independence and freedom of the fatherland. Practically all of the leaders of our party and state were youths when they began to participate in the revolution.

In the two wars of resistance against the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialist aggressors and, more recently, in the victory over the Chinese expansionist army, young heroes "blossomed like flowers in the spring." Representative of them were the 483 youths who were bestowed the title "Hero" by the state. Our people and youths frequently think of Vo Thi Sau, Tran Van On, Mac Thi Buoi, Cu Chinh Lan, Be Van Dan, Nguyen Van Troi, Le Thi Hong Gam, Le Dinh Chinh, Hoang Thi Hong Chiem and Nguyen Ba Lai. Among teenagers and children, there are Kim Dong, Le Van Tam, Ho Van Men, Ko Pa Ko Long, Ho Thi Thu, Doan Van Luyen, Nguyen Ba Ngoc, Ha Van Cho and countless other heroes and emulation warriors within the people's armed forces, in the building of the country and socialist transformation and in socialist construction.

Over the past several years, ever since the 4th National Congress of the Party, a revolutionary action emulation movement of youths has been strongly developing throughout the country. This is the "three assaults of collective ownership" movement. This movement has the purpose of accelerating the performance of the tasks of youths in work and production, in the protection of the fatherland, in their studies and in their effort to build the new life.

Several results of this revolutionary action emulation movement are worthy of praise: young workers have undertaken tens of thousands of youth projects. In 1979, the movement to collect and recycle cement bags resulted in more than 5 million being collected. This year, an effort is being made to recycle 6 million cement bags. In 1979, the young collective farmers produced more than 31 million tons of organic fertilizer; this year, an effort is being made to raise 500,000 hectares of green manure crops. In previous years, rural youths in both the South and the North recorded many achievements in the movement to carry out socialist transformation within agriculture, in the clearing of land, the restoration of fields to production, multicropping and intensive cultivation on 5 and 10 ton fields to defeat the U.S., to defeat the expansionist army. The young intellectuals of the country have undertaken many research projects and many creative projects and made many technological improvements, thereby contributing to the country's common cause. On the occasion of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the party, the Youth Union launched the "entire Youth Union builds the party" movement. Nearly 500,000 outstanding Youth Union members were introduced to the party and more than 140,000 of them were accepted into the party, thus accounting for 85 to 90 percent of the new members accepted into the party.

Having been forged in the realities of the revolutionary struggles of the class and the nation as well as in the various revolutionary activity movements, the youths of our country have matured in many respects: they possess socialist patriotism and the pure international spirit, possess the will to overcome difficulties and hardships and possess intelligence and creativity.

The process of the development of our country's revolution has clearly reflected the important role and position of youths. Youths account for a very high percentage of the workers in the economic, technical and national defense sectors (according to preliminary statistics, youths account for 54 percent of the labor within the material production sectors, which is broken down as follows: 80 percent within

modern industry, 80 percent of the corps of middle level scientific and technical cadres, more than 40 percent of the corps of high level scientific and technical cadres and more than 80 percent of the national defense forces).

However, compared to the requirements of the revolutionary tasks, some of our youths possess certain shortcomings and weaknesses. Their spirit of socialist collective ownership and their ability to exercise this ownership are not high. A rather large number of youths has yet to join the various organizations of youths, including the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and the broad youth front. The number of youths who are backwards and negative in outlook is not small. These shortcomings and weaknesses are due to many causes. Foremost among them are the following: objectively, they are due to the consequences of the prolonged war, the influence of neo-colonialism, the rather prevalent influence of small-scale production and the collaboration by the U.S. imperialists with the Chinese reactionaries and with the other reactionary powers in a vain attempt to undermine our country's revolution and our corps of youths through a variety of activities. Subjectively, our organization and management of the economy and society are still marked by numerous shortcomings at a time when the education and training of youths by responsible agencies, by the various mass organizations and, in particular, by many families are not being performed well; in this area of work, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union still has a good many shortcomings.

To fulfill their tasks in the new stage of the revolution, the various party committee echelons, the cadres affairs sections and the party factions must give their attention to leading youth work. The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union must take the initiative and closely coordinate with state agencies and the other mass organizations in order to perform its work well; it must intensify its teaching of communism to Youth Union members so that they become the new strata of fully developed socialist persons, become the loyal and outstanding inheritors of the glorious revolutionary cause of the party and people; and it must continue to promote the intense revolutionary action emulation movement of youths by means of the "three assaults of collective ownership" movement.

On this occasion, the Youth Union must conduct a general review of the experiences gained in its work in the recent past, learn appropriate lessons and improve both the content and mode of its activities so that the Youth Union is close to the mass of youths, is truly the school of every youth and is the representative of the interests of youths.

All of the youths of our country must be made to understand that, under the leadership of the Vietnam Communist Party, the advance by the entire country to socialism is consistent with the history of the development of mankind. Even if the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese reactionaries together with the other types of reactionaries collaborate with one another, create a tense international situation and threaten a major war, they cannot prevent the ever increasing erosion of capitalism, prevent the Soviet Union and the socialist community from growing rapidly, prevent the national liberation movement from surging like the sea or prevent the struggles by the working class and laboring peoples of the capitalist countries from developing strongly. The activities of the imperialist clique and its lackeys will only serve to make the situation more complex, not reverse the



situation. Vietnam stands in the ranks of the revolutionary and progressive forces; we have, as everyone knows, encountered difficulties, but these are only temporary. The nation of Vietnam has triumphed over the largest and most cruel of aggressors, a Vietnamese, Pham Tuan, has flown into space and young Dang Thai Son won first place in the F. Chopin contest, thereby proving that we can do anything, regardless of how difficult it might be. Our people will firmly protect the fatherland, successfully build socialism and fulfill their noble international obligation.

In view of the tremendous feats of arms and achievements that have been recorded and the rather rich experiences gained in the work of the Youth Union over the past years, the 4th National Congress of the Youth Union will surely set forth new tasks and express a new determination to advance our country's youth movement, win even larger victories and be worthy of the trust of the entire party and all our people.

#### FOOTNOTES

1. Speech delivered at the 2nd Congress of Vietnamese Youth, 1961, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi.
2. Le Duan: "Con duong tu duong, ren luyen dao duc cua thanh nien," [The Path by Which Youths Can Cultivate and Forge Their Ethics], Su That Publishing House, p 12.

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CSO: 4209

## **ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE**

### **EDITORIAL STRESSES IMPERATIVE NEED FOR MARKET MANAGEMENT**

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Nov 80 p 1

[ Editorial: "Market Management" ]

[ Text ] The people's everyday life is directly related to market activities. These activities both reflect and either encourage or slow down the development of the economy. If the market continually changes and prices fluctuate, the living conditions cannot be stable. Therefore, to manage the market and to properly organize the exchanges of goods must be a vital part of economic management. As an immediate work to do, it is an urgent part of the improvement of distribution and circulation.

Taking part in our social market today are not only the state-operated commerce and collective commerce but also the buying and selling activities of individual handicraftsmen and farmers and a number of people engaging in unorganized business. While the organized market is expanded further everyday, the unorganized market still remains because the economy still consists of many components. While the state-operated commerce and marketing cooperatives are not so widely organized and still fail to satisfy all of the people's needs, the circulation of goods within the narrow scope of the unorganized market is necessary as it makes a contribution to service production and the standard of living. However, since its activities are dependent on the law of supply and demand and there is the participation of those who are engaged in unorganized business, the free market always gives rise to negative phenomena, particularly in the situation of difficult production and scarcity of goods. Beside the normal commercial activities there also exist the illegal black-market activities of speculators and smugglers and the destructive acts of the foes of socialism. The unhealthy development of the unorganized market badly affects production and the life of honest working people and obstructs the socialist transformation and construction.

To reorganize and strengthen market management and to build a unified socialist market consisting of the state-operated commerce and marketing cooperatives is

an urgent work of economic management. The decision of the Council of Ministers about "strengthening market management" aimed at stabilizing the market and prices helps to step up production and the socialist transformation, to improve distribution and circulation, to consolidate finances, to stabilize and to create favorable conditions for improvement of the standard of living.

Market management and expansion of the state-operated commerce and marketing cooperatives in all fields -- purchases, wholesale and retail sales and services -- by means of within-the-plan and outside-of-the-plan business formulas and at directed and agreed prices are the basic measures. The leading and superior role of the socialist commerce must ceaselessly be strengthened. By means of appropriate economic policies and work formulas, the state-operated commerce must control more and more important goods produced by the state-operated, collective and individual installations so as to satisfy more effectively everyday the people's needs and to control the market. The collective commerce must correctly serve as the efficient assistant of the state-operated commerce.

As to the unorganized market, strengthen management by using in a coordinated manner all of the three kinds of economic, administrative and educational measures; putting this market under state inspection and control; and guiding its activities toward serving production and the people's life. Inspection and control are achieved through such measures as business registration; opening bank accounts; enforcing the regulations about commercial and industrial taxes, managerial procedures, control and posting of prices; rearranging rural and city markets, etc. The state transforms the privately-operated commerce and industry through the following: purchasing agents, retailers, cooperative teams, cooperatives, joint state-private enterprises, etc. The managerial measures that must be correctly carried out are to deal in accordance with the law with any violations of policies, to punish speculators and smugglers and to commend and reward those persons who have helped to fight the speculators, smugglers and market disrupters.

Market management is a part of the "who wins" struggle between socialism and capitalism in the transitional period. Wherever there are production and circulation, there must be a good organization of market management.

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## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### NEW PRICE POLICY TO STRENGTHEN SOCIALIST MARKET

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 28 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Vinh Hai: "On the Occasion of the Drive To Contribute Opinions Concerning the Draft Outline of the 2nd Congress of the City Party Organisation: Thoughts on the Matter of 'Two Prices'"]

[Text] In 1978, the socialist commerce sector of Ho Chi Minh City once accounted for 40 percent of retail sales; by 1979, however, this percentage had declined to only 27 percent.

This situation was not entirely due to the fact that the "internal forces" of the socialist commerce sector have recently declined but, generally speaking, due to the fact that the city's market in 1978 created many more favorable conditions for the socialist commerce sector, especially the state-operated sector. At that time, the city was at the height of the transformation campaign. The "pressure" of transformation forced the private sector to draw back. Bourgeoisie in commerce were shifted to production and this naturally caused a period of instability in the activities of small merchants. Some of the merchandise belonging to the bourgeoisie was purchased and redistributed by the state to support the production and daily lives of the people. This reduced the ability of the bourgeoisie in commerce to engage in speculation, hoarding and monopolization of the market; at the same time, it caused the volume of goods flowing through state-operated commerce to increase significantly.

In addition, although production within the state sector has increased in the recent past, this does not mean that the quantity of goods controlled by the state must increase if imports decline and the quantity of goods in warehouses gradually declines. On the other hand, although statistics show that the total output value of the city's industry has increased from 655 million to 1,172,000,000 dong, this does not mean that output has nearly doubled if the price of each unit of product has also increased during this period of time.

Recently, the "pressure" of transformation upon merchants has declined at a time when the "attraction" of state-operated commerce has not increased, thereby causing the already meager supply of goods for society to begin to flow onto the unorganized market.



It can be said that, over the past year, the state-operated commerce sector has not fulfilled its function of circulation and distribution, rather, it has been almost entirely involved with "redistribution." According to regulations, goods produced by the state-operated sector must be consigned to state-operated commerce for distribution. Whatever is consigned must be distributed. There have even been instances in which the commerce sector has done nothing more than "write an acknowledgement" allowing the customer to go to the production enterprise to take receipt of his goods, but without forgetting to add on the necessary "business costs."

Thus, it is not necessary to raise the matter of purchasing activities with regard to the state-operated production sector; however, when the collective and private production sectors undertake purchasing activities, they are restricted by regulations on prices, financial activities, banking activities and so forth, regulations that are considered inconsistent with the situation surrounding production and everyday life and actual practice within the five economic segments in the southern provinces.

In the southern provinces, the output of commodities within the collective and private sectors are rather large, especially the output of agricultural products, food products and some consumer goods. The purchasing activities of these sectors are not merely carried out by means of legal norms, consequently, many places have recently had to take a number of administrative measures and establish inspection stations. If the purchasing prices of state-operated commerce are not enough to stimulate production and the inspection system is tight, goods cannot circulate and production stagnates. However, if inspection measures are relaxed, neither the producer nor the consumer can benefit if the prices at one end are about the same as the prices at the other end. If inspections are abandoned, state-operated commerce cannot conduct purchasing activities at all.

On the other hand, production has not increased much in the recent past. If state-operated commerce employs administrative measures for the purpose of purchasing more goods, the supply of goods on the free market will diminish and prices on the free market will rise. As free market prices rise, state-operated commerce encounters increasing difficulties trying to purchase goods at fixed prices. Meanwhile, the quantity of goods distributed by state-operated commerce is not distributed for the purpose of regulating the market, but distributed on the basis of supply standards. Some of the persons who are eligible for supply standards consider the products they receive under the standards to be part of their "income," consequently, whatever cooking oil they do not need is sold on the free market at high prices. This situation has led to artificial increases in prices on the free market.

In order to resolve the problems mentioned above, the state recently granted some sectors in industry and commerce permission to do business at two prices. The outline of the draft of the resolution of the 2nd City Party Organization Congress also stresses this mode of business. Purchasing at two prices has begun to achieve a number of results worthy of attention. However, some installation cadres still express an attitude of caution toward making purchases at negotiated prices because they maintain that it is only a "temporary concession by the system of laws of the planned economy to the system of laws of the value economy."

Actually, there are two types of planning: direct planning by means of legal norms and indirect planning by means of the system of economic levers. In cases in which the state is unable to balance the necessary factors for production, the use of economic levers is generally more effective than the assignment of legal norms.

As regards tobacco products, for example, previous purchasing prices forced the Saigon and Vinh Hoi Processing Plants, which have a capacity of one-half billion packs of cigarettes per year, to stand helplessly by and watch the market be monopolized by private merchants and handicraft cigarette producers. However, the two price policy has enabled the state-operated sector to purchase much more tobacco. Purchasing more will, naturally, allow it to sell more. And, with such advantages as high capacity processing plants, good means of transportation, the absence of commercial taxes, the special marketing tax and other taxes and so forth, cigarettes produced by state-operated enterprises must be cheaper. This situation has reduced the competitiveness of private merchants. When private merchants are no longer able to operate, tobacco growers will have to move closer to the state-operated sector and once they have become the masters of the situation, state-operated commerce and the processing plants can "plan" by raising or lowering purchasing and sale prices. Then, farmers will continue to grow tobacco as long as they see that tobacco yields more profit than the other agricultural products that can be raised on the same type of soil.

Another problem is that although the new policy has been initiated, some places still adhere to the old way of thinking. These places make widespread purchases at negotiated prices but when they sell at business prices, they hesitate and limit the quantity of goods put on sale.

Business prices do not mean that limits are automatically put on the quantity of goods to be sold. Very heavy demand means that prices can be raised.

In addition, there are also some places complaining that the bank has not approved the cash needed for them to purchase goods at negotiated prices. The management of cash is necessary; however, "management" should not mean "under lock and key." Spending cash to purchase products that can be sold at a profit and result in a larger amount of cash on hand is surely something that should be done.

The outline of the draft resolution of the 2nd Congress of the City Party Organization confirms that the two price policy continues to be in effect. Many persons have expressed the confidence that buying and selling at two prices will play a positive role in broadening the scope of operations of state-operated commerce in the future. However, this is still something that is brand new, consequently, it is suggested that the city party organization issue specific regulations on the authority and responsibility of the various commerce installations in buying and selling at business prices. At the same time, it should explain how to resolve problems related to finances, banking, prices, market management and so forth.

Of course, in addition to doing business at high prices, state-operated commerce must, at the same time, also supply a certain quantity of essential goods at directed prices, especially to those who work for the state.

The city's total industrial output value accounts for 24.5 percent of the total industrial output value of the country and the city contributes 25 percent of its total budget revenues to the entire country each year. Meanwhile, the total number of persons within the city who work for the state, including cadres, manual workers, civil servants, army troops public security troops and so forth, is about 500,000. As a result, with the correct guidance of the city party organization, distributing the various types of essential goods at supply prices to the persons mentioned above is certainly not something that lies beyond the capabilities of the Commerce Service.

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## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### BUSINESSES REGISTERED AGAIN IN HO CHI MINH CITY

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 27 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by V.H.: "To Insure Legitimate Rights"]

[Text] Ho Chi Minh City recently concluded a supplementary phase of registration of the industrial and commercial businesses in the collective and private sectors. Incomplete statistics show that about 120,000 installations were registered.

According to the Business Registration Committee, the detailed statements required in this registration drive will help the state to clearly determine production and business capacity so that it can adopt necessary methods of management and guidance.

Recently, however, some persons have maintained that the state's purpose behind the registration of businesses is to collect taxes. As a result, many of the registrants understated the size of their businesses for the purpose of evading taxes. Some persons had to revise their declarations several times, with their final income being 50 times higher than first declared. Some persons have stupidly declared that they only earn 1,000 dong a month, when they have been paying 1,300 dong a month in taxes up until now. There are also some production installations that declared a decline in output. State agencies observed that this represented a failure to make full use of machine and equipment capacity and suggested that this machinery be retaxed at a price equal to the declared profit. On hearing this, these installations requested permission to reregister.

This situation shows that we might not have assessed the production capacity and volume of business of collective and private industry and commerce very accurately in the recent registration drive. However, statements made at this time will be considered the "landmark" and subsequent investigations will distinguish between those who earn their living legally and those who do not.

According to the Finance Service, the computation of taxes will not only be based on the volume of business declared, but also on an investigation conducted at the conclusion of the business registration drive; the state will determine who did not register but is continuing to do business and who has declared that they have a small business while actually doing a large volume of business and will prosecute them under the business registration statutes and tax regulations.



It should be repeated that since the recent stages of transformation, especially since the transformation of private commerce in March 1978, each bourgeoisie in commerce whose business was closed has been replaced by many peddlers. These peddlers operate on many different streets and in all of the roughly 120 markets within Ho Chi Minh City, consequently, inspecting their marketing activities has become an even more complex task. Many of them refuse to comply with the arrangement of market spaces and have become merchants that have no stores, no license, no permanent location, consequently, they cannot offer their customers any guarantee on the products they sell. For example, fake western drugs, fake cigarettes, fake wine and so forth are not new to the residents of the city nor are motorbike frames that are "guaranteed for 6 months" but which must be thrown out before they can even be used without the customer knowing from whom to demand a refund or against whom to lodge a complaint.

On the other hand, it can also be said that the unsupervised marketing activities mentioned above are one of the factors encouraging the production of fake goods. Because, if fake goods could not be marketed easily, it would be difficult for the production of fake goods to develop.

The production of fake goods not only harms consumers, but also tarnishes the prestige of the legitimate production installations within the sector.

In this business registration drive, persons who have service businesses must clearly state what their business is and persons with commercial businesses must declare which products they do business in, how large their businesses are, where their products are produced, purchased and sold, what their average profit is and so forth. Production installations must report what they produce, report their production methods and techniques, their product specifications and their product label. On the basis of the statements made in the registration report, the Economic Arbitration Council, the Institute of Standards and the other responsible agencies will inspect implementation and propose prosecution under current laws if violations are found.

Thus, it can be said that the business registration is one of the basic measures taken by the state to assess the situation and, on this basis, adopt methods of management and guidance designed to insure the wholesomeness of economic activities within the collective and private sectors while guaranteeing the rights of consumers and the rights of those persons who earn a legitimate living.

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## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### NHAN DAN EDITORIAL URGES BETTER STATE ENTERPRISE TAX MANAGEMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Closely Manage State Enterprise Taxes"]

[Text] After each production or commercial period the industrial, agricultural, transportation, commercial, and other economic bases managed by the central or local levels have the obligation of immediately and fully turning over to the state budget such payments as state enterprise taxes, part of the profits, deductions for depreciation of fixed property, etc.

The state enterprise tax is a form of fixed financial income, a principal and important component of monetary accumulation of the state. The state enterprise tax is integrally related to the production and commercial results of each base. The more production expands, and the higher the economic effectiveness, the greater is the total amount of state enterprise taxes collected by the state. That assures a balanced budget and the balancing of financial income and expenditures throughout the nation.

The needs of economic and social development and of strengthening national defense and state management are increasingly great. The immediate requirements regarding monetary income, including the various payments in the form of taxes on the different economic components are still very limited. Collections are not yet sufficient to meet expenditures. Assuring monetary accumulation and mobilizing the full amount of state enterprise taxes is one of the most important responsibilities of each state enterprise as well as of the financial and banking organs, and the upper-echelon managing organs of the enterprises.

In order to fulfill the mission of mobilizing all sources of income for the state budget during the last months of the year, the enterprises must strictly observe plan discipline and financial discipline, and fulfill their obligation of submitting state enterprise taxes as well as the other payments which must be made to the budget.

In fulfilling their obligations, because they developed the collective mastership right of the workers and correctly resolved the relationships among the three benefits many advanced units have continually accelerating the development of production and increased payments to the budget. Those bases have maintained the balances in production and commercial operations, tied in production with the marketing of products, and fully met the plan norms regarding the submission of

state enterprise taxes, the submission of part of the profits, etc. In addition to those enterprises which do their work properly, there are some which operate at a loss, have many negative manifestations in their production and financial activities, do not submit the full amounts of state enterprise taxes and profits by the deadlines, etc. There are bases which have abandoned their state plan missions and pursued secondary products, or have arbitrarily changed the principal products in the list of products managed by the state into "products outside the plan" in order to decrease the amounts paid in state enterprise taxes and paid into the budget. That incorrect practice has caused such damage with regard to state property and must be ended by means of resolute measures.

The financial and banking organs and the upper-echelon management organs of the enterprises have a direct responsibility in organizing and mobilizing state enterprise taxes in the basic units. It is necessary to concentrate on guiding the enterprises, especially the key bases with large incomes, intensify auditing, move the products, rapidly collect overdue bills, and supervise the enterprises in paying their taxes in correct accordance with regulations.

If the regulations and laws are to be strictly observed it is necessary to promote the improvement of the organization of state enterprise tax collections and widely apply the state enterprise tax form in all state enterprises. The assigning of 1981 state plan legal norms regarding enterprise taxes must be carried out in a spirit that is both positive and practical, and in balance with the production norms. The direction for improving the state enterprise tax system is to meet the requirement of concentrating more rapidly and in greater amounts the income that belongs solely to the state, while expanding the right of the bases to take the initiative in production and commerce, and encouraging the enterprises to truly enforce the economic accounting system.

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## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### READER TELLS OF AGGRAVATION CAUSED BY RED TAPE

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 28 Sep 80 p 2

[Stories from Readers column: "The Confusing Procedures Involved in Buying a Lightbulb"]

[Text] One of the lightbulbs in my house had burned out. The agency for which I work gave me a letter of introduction so that I could go to the Electrical Appliances and Metal Goods Store to buy a new one.

When I arrived at the Electrical Appliances and Metal Goods Store at number 211 Dong Khoi Road, I was told by a person who works for the store that I had to contact the Professional Services Office at number 76C Le Thanh Ton Street in order to have my purchase approved before I could buy a lightbulb. As soon as I entered the Professional Services Office, I saw the following notice on a blackboard: "Purchases at the Electrical Appliances and Metals Goods Corporation approved on the following days: wholesale: Tuesday and Saturday; retail: Monday and Friday. Closed Saturday afternoon for meeting."

A cadre at the office further instructed me: because you only want one bulb, go to any one of the electrical appliance and metal goods stores and ask them to sell you a bulb. If you want to have the purchase approved, you will have to come back on the stipulated day, come back tomorrow." Satisfied by the fact that apparently nothing difficult was involved, I went to the Electrical Appliance and Metal Goods Store at 183 Dong Khoi Road. A cadre there told me to go to the store at 15-16 Eden to buy it. It was not until I stepped outside and looked up at the sign that I realized that I had entered the offices of the Electrical Appliance and Metal Goods Corporation. Walking my bicycle to the 15-16 Eden store, a salesperson there told me that they do not sell lightbulbs and sent me to the "store at 32 Dong Khoi." Following these instructions, I immediately went back to the store at 32 Dong Khoi where I was told "we do not have any" and was sent to the store at 135 Nguyen Hue Street. There, a salesgirl with a saddened expression on her face said: "We have lightbulbs but you will have to go to the Office of Professional Services and have your purchase approved before you can buy one." I still had some hope of buying a lightbulb but was beginning to feel "discouraged" because I had to go back to the beginning and start over, go back to the Office of Professional Services at number 76C Le Thanh Ton Street. I asked how long this procedure had been in effect and was told by the salesgirl: "It has been in effect for a long time, your letter of



introduction must have the approval of the Office of Professional Services before the store can sell you what you want." By then, I had spent an entire afternoon trying to buy one lightbulb.

On the way home, I passed many places along the Ly Thai To and Dien Bien Phu Roads (the intersection) where electrical appliances were being sold on the roadside; I asked and was told that the price was 12 dong per bulb. Remembering how very dark it would be at home, I wanted to buy a "black market" bulb but, after hesitating for a moment, went home without one, partially because the price of one bulb would have cost me one-quarter of my monthly salary and partially because I still wanted to wait until the next day, have my order approved and buy a bulb at the official price.

The next morning I returned to the Office of Professional Services at number 76C to request that my letter of introduction be approved as instructed by the office and by the store on the previous day. When my turn came, the cadre who was handling the requests of customers said to me: "We are sold out of lightbulbs; purchases at the store at 135 Nguyen Hue Street are approved by the Children's Department Store, not by the office of Professional Services, so we are turning you over to them." I exclaimed: "The store said that this office would approve my purchase." In the end, however, I had to take my letter of introduction back to the store at 135 Nguyen Hue Street to ask where I could have the purchase approved. At the store, a salesgirl sat filing her nails beside a basket containing more than 10 lightbulbs and as she filed her nails, she said: "We do not sell lightbulbs here!"

That was the last straw! I had spent a considerable amount of time for one lightbulb, travelled from one store to another and still not purchased a lightbulb or even learned the procedures for buying one. I would probably have felt better if I was told at the outset that there are no lightbulbs, that I would not be able to buy one.

When I returned to my agency, I was still perplexed about my attempt to buy a lightbulb. I went back to the Office of Professional Services once again, not to buy a lightbulb, but to learn the procedures involved in buying one. When I entered the Office of Professional Services at number 76C, I was immediately met by the cadre who refused to approve my purchase previously. Hesitating for a moment, I showed him my letter of introduction. For some unknown reason, after examining my letter, this very same person approved my purchase of a lightbulb at the Ben Thanh Market Store.

Finally, that afternoon, I purchased one 100 watt lightbulb. The salesgirl happily explained: "If you want to buy an extension cord you will need another letter of introduction and an approval. You are very lucky to have bought a lightbulb!"

I had spent 2 days buying one lightbulb. Now, I feel that I must thank all those persons who made it possible for me to buy this consumer good, although not a very large one. However, I still feel that the instruction and procedures for approving purchases and buying products cause me--and many other persons as well--to encounter difficulties, become angry and waste much time!

## AGRICULTURE

### STATUS OF AGRICULTURAL SITUATION UPDATED

Hanoi NIAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Nov 80 p 1

[Article: "As of 5 November the North Had Harvested 304,000 Hectares of 10th Month Rice, Planted 165,000 Hectares of Winter Crops; the South Continues to Plant Winter-Spring Rice"]

[Text] According to the Statistics General Department, as of 5 November the north had harvested 304,000 hectares of 10th month rice. During the past 10 days, the harvesting rate has been double that of the previous 10-day period.

The provinces of Son La, Lai Chau, and Cao Bang had harvested 51 to 55 percent of their 10 month rice acreage. The provinces of the Red River delta had harvested only 23.2 percent of their acreage. Hai Hung had harvested 30.7 percent, Hai Hung had harvested 28 percent, Ha Son Binh had harvested 21.3 percent, and Ha Nam Ninh, Thai Binh, and Hai Phong had harvested more than 19 percent. The provinces of the former Zone 4 had harvested 22 percent but in Binh Tri Thien Province harvesting slowed down due to heavy rain.

Over-all, the main 10th month rice crop in the north has ripened, but the organization of harvesting forces has not kept pace. The cooperatives are going all-out to deploy workers and facilities to rapidly harvest the ripe rice and avoid waste caused by scattering, and are making all-out efforts to complete harvesting this month.

Due to cold weather at the beginning of the season, the acreage affected by insects and diseases had declined by 100,000 hectares in comparison to the previous week, but it is still necessary to prevent and eliminate insects and diseases. It is especially necessary to completely eliminate insects that eat rice ears.

Despite many difficulties caused by late harvesting and wet soil, all the provinces have made all-out efforts in their winter season production activities to make up for the losses caused by natural disasters during the 10th month season.

As of 5 November the northern provinces had planted 165,000 hectares of winter crops, including 20,092 hectares of corn, 93,930 hectares of sweet potatoes, 19,446 hectares of white potatoes, and more than 30,000 hectares of vegetables and legumes of the various kinds. The acreage of the various winter crops is less than during the same period last year. But 1,990 hectares of soybeans had been planted, compared to only 587 hectares during the same period last year.

Some provinces had planted rather large areas in white potatoes. For example, Hai Hung had planted 7,742 hectares, Thai Binh had planted 3,246 hectares, and Ha Nam Ninh had planted 2,570 hectares. But Vinh Phu, Ha Bac, and Ha Son Binh had planted fewer than 1,000 hectares. The present time is the best time for planting white potatoes and the weather is becoming drier, which is favorable for the growing of winter crops in general and the growing of white potatoes in particular. The provinces of Thai Binh, Ha Bac, Thanh Hoa, Quang Ninh, and Son La had plowed 50,000 hectares and was continuing to plant white potatoes. The localities are concentrating seed potatoes in order to plant all of the planned area, and some places which lack seedstock have changed over to other crops.

Many places have deployed workers to tend the various kinds of winter crops and to plant and harvest in the correct sequence the various types of vegetables planted at the beginning of the season.

In preparing for the 5th month-spring production season the northern provinces had sown 12,750 hectares of rice seedlings, some of which were sown too early and are thus too old and cannot be transplanted, which has caused a waste of seedlings. The provinces had also plowed 75,126 hectares and had prepared nearly 3.2 million tons of organic fertilizer and more than 21,000 tons of chemical fertilizer, and had spread more than 3,600 hectares of azolla.

In the south, after surpassing the plan for transplanting the 10th month rice area by .14 percent, the provinces are going all-out to fulfill a plan to plant 672,000 hectares in winter-spring rice. The provinces of Long An, Tien Giang, and Ben Tre had planted between 11.6 and 56 percent of their early winter-spring rice area. The provinces of Quang Nam-Da Nang, Nghia Binh, Phu Khanh, and Duc Lac had planted 22,500 hectares of winter-spring vegetables, subsidiary food crops, and industrial crops, including nearly 4,000 hectares of vegetables, which was an increase of more than 9,000 hectares over the same period last year.

## AGRICULTURE

### NHAN DAN EDITORIAL URGES STEPPED-UP SOIL IMPROVEMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Improve and Invigorate Cultivated Soil"]

[Text] What can be done, in the course of production, not only to prevent soil from deteriorating but to steadily improve it? That is a basic problem of agriculture. That requirement can be effectively met only by improving, protecting, and invigorating the soil. That is an advanced technical measure which is based on intensive cultivation and the in-depth exploitation of the latent capabilities of the soil in the most scientific and beneficial manner. If the soil is improved and invigorated properly poor soil will become good soil; if not, good soil will become poor soil.

In our work of improving and invigorating soil we have achieved a number of results in understanding the soil types and soil chemistry of the agricultural areas, and have created good models regarding the improvement and invigoration of soil.

Soil maps for the north and for each province have been completed. Many provinces have drafted soil maps of each cooperative. After the liberation the southern provinces quickly studied the soil and began to draft soil maps of each district.

Cultivated areas with different soil conditions -- from the mountainous area to the coastal area -- have models regarding the improvement and invigoration of the soil. In the marshy area there is the Vu Thang cooperative in Thai Binh, in the coastal area there are the Giao An and Xuan Tien cooperatives in Ha Nam Ninh, the leached hill area has the Canh Thuy and Trung Hoa cooperatives in Ha Bac and the Dong Thanh cooperative in Vinh Phu, in the mountain area there are the Che Lan cooperative in Lang Son, the Thong Nguyen cooperative in Ha Giang, the Phat Ha cooperative in Son La, etc., which after improving their soil have advanced from unstable production and difficult living conditions to increasing average productivity from 10 to 20 quintals of paddy per hectare to 30 to 50 hectares.

In the southern provinces there are districts and villages in the acidic, saline loil areas in Dong Thap, Cui Long, Minh Hai, etc., which, although they have only begun to build irrigation works and improve the soil, have increased rice yields by 30 to 40 quintals per hectare on fields which grow an additional winter-spring and summer-fall crop.



Most of the more than 5 million hectares now being cultivated in our country must be improved to one degree or another. A widespread situation is acidic soil that is poor in nitrogen, phosphorus, and the other nutrients, and a thin layer of topsoil, in the Mekong Delta. Of the more than 3 million cultivated hectares in that region, more than 1 million hectares are acidic and more than 1 million hectares are saline. In the coastal areas there are more than 600,000 hectares of sandy soil, and there are 2 million hectares of denuded hill land, nearly 2 million hectares of leached soil, etc.

Clearly, our work of improving, protecting, and invigorating the soil is a great, long-rang task which demands basic, meticulous measures.

Although soil type-soil chemistry plans have been drafted for each basic unit, there are many problems regarding implementation guidance and actual production activities which have not been resolved. With regard to intensive cultivation, only plants have received attention and little attention has been paid to improving and invigorating the soil. Intensive cultivation itself has not been in correct accordance with technical requirements and has not attained the minimum level. The northern provinces have only attained a level of five tons of organic fertilizer (in manure equivalent) per season per hectare. A ton of fertilizer contains only 3 kilograms of pure nitrogen, while the minimum requirement is 20 kilograms of pure nitrogen per ton of paddy. In addition to chemical fertilizer, the plans must draw nitrogen from the soil to live and develop. The soil also degenerates for many other reasons, such as failure to take steps to protect the soil during land reclamation; overflowing banks during irrigation and drainage, destroying watershed forests, denuding hillsides to grow upland rice, etc., which leads to the washing away of fertile soil. Millions of hectares of red soil in the Central Highlands have also been subjected to erosion and leaching, and have begun to laterize.

In guidance as well as in actual production, it is necessary to fully manifest the close relationships between plants and soil. Plants will develop well only in good soil. Whether soil is good or bad also depends on the requirements of each type of plant. It is most essential in improving and invigorating soil that we study and understand the land to serve as the basis for sowing, planning, and determining the production directions for each crop, area, and production base. Each crop has different requirements regarding the improvement and invigoration of the soil.

With regard to the types of soil that must be improved (such as acidic soil, saline soil, leached soil, etc.), after determining the production directions of the principal crops, but before we are able to use that land for production, we must fully utilize abandoned land and plant appropriate crops so that the soil can gradually be improved. In acidic soil areas it is possible to build embankments, dig drainage ditches, and wash out the acid in order to grow pineapples, sugarcane, manioc, and bananas before planting rice. In coastal saline soil areas, before planting rice it is possible to grow several crops of rush. In soil of medium acidity and salinity it is possible to immediately plant rice varieties that are tolerant of acidity and salinity.

The improvement and invigoration of the soil demands the implementation of a whole series of combined measures, such as combining the building of irrigation projects and the building of fields with the building of works to maintain the soil; combining agriculture with forestry; planting different crops, especially legumes on a

crop rotation basis; and using fertilizer to improve the physical and chemical nature of the soil. The most decisive and important measure that must be applied to a high degree on all types of soil is the spreading of much fertilizer by using the correct techniques.

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CSO: 4209

## AGRICULTURE

### 1980 WINTER SEASON TASKS LISTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Nov 80 p 2

[Article by Le Van Hoang of the Cultivation Department of the Ministry of Agriculture: "Tasks That Must Be Carried Out During the 1980 Winter Season"]

[Text] The north is entering this year's winter season, which differs from winter seasons in the past. The early 10th month rice has ripened late, which has in turn slowed down the planting rate of the winter season crops. At the beginning of the winter season there was much heavy rainfall. Water is still standing in many corn fields and the corn stalks have been "crippled." Many sweet potato fields have been too moist since they were planted, which has slowed down the growth rate of the vines and leaves. The first planting of white potatoes has grown slowly; their vines are thin and their leaves are small. The various types of vegetable seeds that were planted at the beginning of the season have suffered much damage. During this year's winter season there has been much rain and the cold weather has arrived early. The best period for planting corn and sweet potatoes ended in mid-October, but in order to fulfill their area plans the localities "automatically" extended the corn and sweet potato planting period to the end of October and the first part of November. The best time for planting white potatoes will end soon but the area that has been planted doesn't amount to much.

The winter season requires workers to work night and day, and is also the period during which the main planting of 10th month rice ripens and must be rapidly harvested. The 5th month rice seedlings must continue to be sown, the spring rice seedling land must be plowed early and carefully, and azolla must be rapidly propagated in order to have sufficient amounts to cover the spring rice acreage.

"A hundred jobs and a thousand tasks" must be done at the same time. In view of the actual situation of this year's spring season, when there are few favorable conditions, no matter how difficult the situation we must attain good results with regard to area and high output with regard to all crops, especially the staple food crops. It is necessary to resolutely mobilize all of the labor in order to simultaneously apply the following principal measures.

1. Immediately tend the crops that have been planted.

During the winter season, crop tending plays a decisive role in determining whether the yields of the various crops will be high or low. Crops that were planted at the beginning of the season, such as corn, sweet potatoes, soybeans, etc., must be

weeded and cultivated early. Especially, the places which must plant on damp ground must invest additional labor in tending. It must be assured that the soil is loose and sufficiently humid. The fields that are too poor in quality must receive additional nitrogen fertilizer, night soil, urine, etc. If the crops are promptly tended and fertilized they will rapidly complete the growth stage and shift over to the development stage early, before the low-temperature days of winter.

## 2. Rapidly expand the area planted in crops that are still in season.

First of all, the area planted in white potatoes is still too small. White potatoes should be planted before 15 November if high yields are to be attained. If they are planted after 15 November they usually affected by mould and produce low yields. We must rapidly plant the entire area during the best seasonal period. Then we must change over to guiding crop tending.

We must stress planting potatoes alone or interplanting them with the various types of winter vegetables and legumes. When seed potatoes run out but there is still winter season land available, we must endeavor to immediately plant vegetables on that land.

Asolla is part of the winter season crop structure. There must be specific plans and measures for rapidly propagating axolla so that at the end of the winter season there can be enough to spread on the 5th month-spring rice land.

## 3. Prepare seed stocks for winter-spring subsidiary food crops and short-term spring industrial crops.

With regard to fields on which winter crops cannot be grown, all necessary conditions must be prepared to grow winter-spring corn and sweet potatoes. With regard to land used to grow spring season subsidiary food crops and short-term industrial crops, such as sweet potatoes, corn, spring corn, peanuts, jute, kaoliang, etc., it is necessary to pay attention to the following two matters:

If spring crops are planted on winter season land, the winter crops must be harvested 5 to 7 days before the planting begins, to assure that crops planted during the spring season are planted at the best time.

If the crops are planted on land that has laid fallow during the winter season, the soil must be prepared early, during the winter season, in order to rapidly plant winter crops during the best period.

While the winter crops are being planted, it is necessary to simultaneously prepare sufficient seedstock for the subsidiary food crops and short-term industrial crops during the winter-spring and spring seasons. Of the winter-spring and spring subsidiary food crops, attention must be paid to manioc seedstock. When harvesting manioc, sufficient seedstock must be set aside.

## 4. Prepare sufficient spring rice seeds, especially for the spring rice varieties that are transplanted at the end of the season.



During the past several years the winter season acreage has steadily expanded, and the spring rice acreage planted in the various short-term varieties has steadily increased. So that the winter crops can produce high yields and good quality, and also in order to assure that the spring rice is planted at the best time, even when harvesting 10th month rice the localities must take the initiative in making calculations and set aside sufficient short-term rice seedstock for the 1981 10th month and spring seasons. The winter season crops are harvested late, and the spring rice must be transplanted at the end of February or the beginning of March so it is best to use the dwarf Tran Chau variety with NN75-10, NN75-6, TH2 and the other varieties with similar growth periods.

Furthermore, during the winter season it is also necessary to be concerned with fertilizing the winter-spring and spring crops. During recent years many places have not spread additional fertilizer on spring rice transplanted on winter season land, which has had the effect of clearly reducing the yield of spring rice. At present, the quantity of fertilizer is too small and the quality of the fertilizer is not high, which has prevented the winter and spring crops from producing maximum yields.

Making preparations for the succeeding crop while harvesting the present crop is the secret to successful harvests of both crops.

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CSO: 4209

## AGRICULTURE

### PROGRESS REPORTED IN HARVESTING, PLANTING

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Nov 80 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Putting Out the Winter Crop, Preparing for the Winter-Spring Crop"]

[Text] Although the 10th month rice ripened late and many rain storms created difficulties for winter season planting, as of 5 November the cooperatives in the outskirts of Hanoi had planted more than 14,700 hectares of 10th month rice of the various types, as well as more than 4,744 hectares of vegetables of the various types, 5,500 hectares of sweet potatoes, 2,461 hectares of corn, 1,258 hectares of white potatoes, and 800 hectares of beans. The winter corn area increased nearly 50 hectares over the same period last year.

In order to overcome the tardy planting and assure adherence to the best seasonal schedule, the districts have concentrated labor, facilities, materials, and draft power, and the soil is prepared rapidly as soon as the harvesting has been completed, so that white potatoes, vegetables, and subsidiary food crops can be planted immediately. More than 30 percent of the area has been harvested and prepared for planting in sweet potatoes, vegetables, and beans of the various kinds. The districts with much wet acreage, such as Dan Phuong, Hoa Duc, and Dong Anh have guided the cooperative members in the techniques of planting white potatoes on wet soil and growing additional vegetables and subsidiary food crops to make up for the corn acreage lost because it could not be planted in time. The districts of Gia Lam, Phuc Tho, Thanh Tri, and Soc Son allowed the cooperative members to borrow land early and plant more than 327 hectares of sweet potatoes, white potatoes, corn, vegetables, and subsidiary food crops of the various kinds, with the proper techniques.

Hanoi has encouraged the cooperatives with much acreage to assign product quotas and has allowed the cooperative member families and organs to borrow land on which the collective cannot yet produce. Creating favorable conditions for workers and families to plant white potatoes on the entire acreage, on schedule and with high effectiveness, nearly all of the cooperatives have done a good job of the soil preparation, irrigation, chemical fertilizer, insecticide, and potato seed stock tasks, and have a system of material rewards for surpassing assigned quotas by 90 to 100 percent.

Ho Chi Minh City now has nearly 400 production collectives and 10 test cooperatives, of which 104 collectives -- 26 percent of the total -- are "good" or "advanced."

The city has gotten a firm grasp of the basic situation of the collectives, such as their production area, the number of households, people, and workers, the existing material bases, and the activities of the management boards of the collectives, the party members, Youth Union members, etc., and has taken specific steps to assist each type of production collective, especially to advance the weak, deficient cooperatives to a "good" or "advanced" status.

Cadres have continually gone to the villages, collectives, and cooperatives to help draft directions and organize rational, explicit distribution according to work days.

Binh Thanh District has concentrated on helping the collective of precinct 25 to get its production on the right track. Nha Be District sent 40 accounting cadres to help the collectives do a good job of calculating and distributing. Go Vap Ward organized study for the advanced collectives by means of visits to gain experience.

Hai Hung concentrated its efforts over a 90 day period on perfecting the irrigation works, building fields, assuring sufficient water to irrigate 70,000 hectares of winter crops, and preparing to irrigate the 5th month-spring crop.

The districts assigned canal and ditch repair quotas to the water conservancy units and dredged the sluice gates. The pumping stations mobilized workers to repair their machinery. The water conservancy sector repaired 518 electric pumps, 900 diesel-powered pumps, and 79 sluice gates. Manual workers dredged 32 sluice gates and repaired the canal systems.

The cooperatives cooperated with the irrigation clusters in drafting water usage scheduled and went all-out to create sources of gravity-fed water or water obtained by manual facilities to lessen dependence on electricity and oil.

Ten thousand workers are now engaged in irrigation projects. The districts of Chi Linh, My Van, and Phu Tien, each of which dug and embanked 10,000 cubic meters of earth, completed their work early.

Recently, Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province has concentrated on building a network to organize, manage, and operate irrigation systems. All production bases have irrigation teams or units. Many units, such as those of An Phu, Phu Hoa, Dac La, Lien Binh, Nghia Binh, etc., have worked well. Many districts have begun to pay attention to irrigation management. The districts of An Khe and a Dun Pa have organize pumping machine units, which have operated smoothly. The province has launched a movement to study the Phu Hoa model. The Heo, An, Quy, and Tan Hoi pumping stations have attained high effectiveness. The De Ba, E Ro Bon, Dac Tia, Dac Ro Nang, and Dien Binh dams have done a good job of serving production. Many small irrigation systems have attained 60 to 70 percent of their designed capacity, and the An Phu installation in Play Cu City has attained 90 percent of its designed capacity.

Attention has been paid to the elementary and advanced training of cadres and workers to manage and operate irrigation facilities.

Quang Nam-Da Nang has competed in producing organic fertilizer for the winter-spring crop. As of 3 November, nearly 70,000 tons had been produced. The districts

of Hoa Vang, Dien Ban, and Thang Binh did a good job, producing 12,300 to 25,000 tons for use on winter-spring rice and subsidiary food crops. Tam Ky has mobilized the entire district to increase hog raising, produce large amounts of fertilizer, and fully utilize straw, grass, urine, green leaves, and mud in making compost to use on the winter-spring crop.

Many places have set rational fertilizer prices, and families selling a ton of fertilizer are permitted to buy a certain amount of paddy.

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## AGRICULTURE

### CONFERENCE REVIEWS WATER CONSERVANCY WORK IN 1980

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Nov 80 p 4

[ Article: " Bring Depth and Greater Effectiveness to Management and Use of Water Conservancy in Farming" ]

[ Text ] Recently the Ministry of Water Conservancy convened a conference of representatives of water conservancy services from the midland and Red River delta provinces and Former Zone 4 to evaluate the water conservancy work done in 1980 to serve agricultural production and to discuss the water conservancy plan for 1981.

This year, the water conservancy work was done under the conditions of our economy having encountered many difficulties, complicated changing weather and grave natural calamities in the north. Serious drought that lasted long affected the fifth-month and spring rice crops; water was in very short supply. During the tenth-month rice crop, continual rains and storms flooded hundreds of thousands of hectares in the Bac Bo provinces and Former Zone 4.

The localities that were flooded or waterlogged and the water conservancy, electric power in farming and other sectors used every means available and developed their flood-fighting capacity to restore production, as in Haiphong and such provinces as Ha Nam Ninh, Thanh Hoa, Ha Son Binh, Hai Hung, etc.

However, some water conservancy works still showed weaknesses like pump stations being placed in too low a location, drainage ditches failing to operate properly because of lack of dredging, etc. The movement for emulating the Cau Ghe water conservancy network for exploiting more effectively the water conservancy works was expanded, but the quality was far from good, steady and commensurate with the capacity and need of individual networks. Prevention and control of flood and storms was done early in all sectors from central to local, but at the basic level preparations of all kinds remained poor. Except for such weaknesses, the efforts to prevent and control storms and flood this year brought about good results as the network of dikes, embankments and sluices was protected after several floods, with damages caused by them being considerably limited.

The conference unanimously agreed that the 1981 plan for construction and development of water conservancy works would be aimed at stepping up production of grain, foods and export farm products. For the northern provinces, the number-one water conservancy task in the next year will be to maintain in-depth management and use of the existing network and to create a new change -- to switch from working in the administrative routine way to maintaining management in the way of industrial enterprises. In order to attain this goal, the sector in charge of using water conservancy in farming in any locality must change its ways of thinking and working, consolidate anew its organization, rearrange its cadres' and workers' force and seriously implement the network operation pattern in such a way as to use the water conservancy works with the greatest economic results.

In addition to stepping up the use of the existing works, the right goal must be set for and the proper level of importance must be attached to building additional works and supplementing and perfecting some projects for the water drainage networks, with careful calculations of economic benefits. Efforts must be made to step up the improvement of farm land and to set norms for management, thus gradually achieving good economic and technical management and moving toward profitable production and business.

In capital construction, the sector should step up the "3 contracts" procedures -- for doing work by machines, on the basis of final products with work being done manually and for wide application of paying wages on the basis of products made in factories.

The conference heard reports on and discussed such specialized topics as a program of water drainage for the midlands and Red River delta; a program for watering in the specialized vegetables-growing zones; in-depth use of water conservancy works; continued execution of work for the half-completed projects; and consolidation of the network of dikes, embankments and sluices.

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## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### NHAN DAN EDITORIAL COAL MINERS' REVOLUTIONARY TRADITION PRAISED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Revolutionary Tradition of Coal Miners"]

[Text] With a legitimate pride in the accomplishments made in building our country's coal sector, today the coal miners and all cadres and workers in the coal sector are celebrating their 25th traditional festival day.

When we inherited the coal sector from the old regime it consisted of a few poor material bases that were exploited principally by manual labor, but now, after 25 years of construction, it has taken great developmental steps. The mining installations include dozens of open-pit mines and large and small underground mines which have a designed capacity more than 10 times greater than in the past. Technical equipment has increased, including many modern mining and transportation facilities. The technical cadre and worker forces have continually grown. During the past 25 years the coal sector has mined a quantity of coal nearly twice that mined during 80 years in the colonial period, and has met more and more domestic and export needs. In capital construction, in addition to developing large mines with capacities of millions of tons, the coal sector has also opened small mines and secondary mines which require little investment and are rapidly constructed, while also developing the local coal mines to fully utilize raw materials and meet local needs. The construction of many installations to serve mining, such as factories to repair and maintain equipment, coal sorting installations, coal tipples and conveyor belts, etc.

In the process of advancing, the coal sector cannot avoid deficiencies and difficulties. Due to objective reasons, and also to subjective deficiencies regarding guidance, organization, and management, during recent years the development rate has slowed down: in some years the state plan has not been fulfilled and there has not been enough coal to supply to the sectors of the national economy. Capabilities regarding labor and technology have not been well exploited. The utilization efficiency of equipment is still low. The construction of many projects has been prolonged and the effectiveness of investment capital has not been developed.

The coal sector, commemorating its 25th traditional festival day at a time when the second five-year plan is concluding and the third five-year plan is about to begin, the coal sector is facing very great new missions. For many years to come coal will continue to be our country's principal energy source. The strong development of the coal sector is an important requirement for assuring the short-range and long-range development of the domestic and export economic sectors.

After many years of mining, a considerable number of new problems are being posed for the mining area. The mining conditions are clearly more difficult. More and more earth and rock must be removed, the transportation distances are becoming greater and greater, and the mines are increasingly deep and distant. At the same time, in many mines the conclusions regarding geological conditions are not yet certain. The production line is also unbalanced and incomplete. However, with the existing raw materials and the material-technical bases that have been built, and with the organisational and managerial experience it has gained, the coal sector has favorable conditions for developing and bringing about high economic effectiveness.

The all-out efforts of the coal sector must be concentrated on the correct resolution of the problems that are being posed in order to stably advance the entire sector. It is necessary to apply comprehensive measures regarding the determination of development directions, the adoption of policies regarding the mining and use of coal, plans for investing in and constructing mines, increasing technical equipment, organising management, etc. We must go all-out to perfect the production lines, concentrate on completing the mines which are now unfinished, and quickly complete and bring into use the bases serving mining. We must make all-out efforts to advance the coal sector by doing a better job of developing the existing capabilities regarding natural resources, labor, and material-technical bases, added to effective cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries in COMECON.

The coal sector must develop the resolute revolutionary spirit of the working class in the mines, and everyone must go all-out to mine increasingly larger amounts of coal for the homeland.

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CSO: 4209



## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### VANG DANH COAL MINE HELPED TO OVERCOME DIFFICULTIES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Nov 80 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Uong Bi Coal Corporation Helps Vang Danh Mine Overcome Difficulties."]

[Text] The Uong Bi Coal Corporation is concentrating its forces to help the Vang Danh mine overcome difficulties in order to fulfill its plan to produce 380,00 tons of coal this year.

The Mechanised Bridge and Road Construction Enterprise brought into use Vein No 7 road, a curved segment 3,500 meters long, which created favorable conditions for the transportation of coal in an area with high output. The enterprise is extending the road from the 300-meter altitude mark to the 397-meter altitude mark, and is endeavoring to complete the work 15 days before the deadline, so that the mine can expand the mining area.

The Surface Mechanised Construction Enterprise has opened a mining site at Vein No 8 which has an output of 200 to 300 tons of coal a day.

The Uong Bi Electrical Machinery Factory has overcome difficulties regarding materials and has surpassed its plan for carrying out major repairs on tip wagons capable of transporting three tons and carried out major repairs on electric-powered locomotives which pull the coal from the shafts. The factory has also completed many projects, such as by manufacturing pulleys to erect metal shaft support columns, repairing latticework jacks, improving 11 hydraulic jacks of shaft digging combines, producing railroad switches, etc.

Recently the Vang Danh coal mine has mined between 1,200 and 1,400 tons a day, an increase of 50 percent over previous months.

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## LIGHT INDUSTRY

### BAI BANG PAPER MILL COMPLETES PHASE ONE

Hanoi ISHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Nov 80 p 1

[Article: "The Bai Bang Federated Paper Mill Completes the Installation of the Entire System of Phase One Machinery"]

[Text] On 8 November, Machine Installation Enterprise Number 3 of the Federation of Machine Installation Enterprises under the Ministry of Building consigned paper-pulping machine number 1 of the Bai Bang Federated Paper Mill in Vinh Phu to the Production Preparations Committee of the Ministry of Light Industry.

All 35 machine installation project items of phase one have been completed. In the process of construction since early 1977, although very many difficulties have been encountered and despite shortages of supplies and electricity, the machine installation cadres and workers looked for every possible way to overcome these difficulties, took the initiative and completed their task. Using large and modern construction equipment, such as the 70 ton Loren crane, the machine installation force installed nearly 100 kilometers of non-rusting steel pipe; in some months, they installed as much as 160 meters of pipe bridges. In paper-pulping system number 1, the technical workers and cadres installed nearly 1,000 tons of equipment, 10,000 meters of pipe of various types and hundreds of kilometers of electric cable. The construction force poured 76,000 cubic meters of concrete to make supports, machine bases and sturdy wall and roof sections. The mechanized construction unit and the Viet Tri Building Corporation excavated and spread more than 1.2 million cubic meters of dirt and stone.

Paper-pulping machine number one is being test operated under a load so that it can be put into official production in December.

Enthusiastic over and confident in the achievement it recently recorded, Machine Installation Enterprise Number 3 is now installing second phase equipment in an effort to maintain the construction rate and complete the construction of the Bai Bang Federated Paper Mill, which will have a capacity of 55,000 tons per year.

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## HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

### STANDARD PROCEDURES URGED FOR TEACHERS SEEKING TRANSFERS

Hanoi NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Oct 80 p 2

[Readers' Opinions column: "Concerning Requests for Reassignment by Northern Teachers Now Working in the Southern Provinces"]

[Text] Recently, the state adopted a specific policy concerning cadres and teachers going to work in the mountain provinces, on the islands and so forth. I feel that such regulations are very necessary and have the effect of remodeling the thinking of persons transferred to these areas.

I also think that the state must soon promulgate a similar policy regarding the cadres and teachers sent from the North to work in the southern provinces. If the present situation is allowed to drag on, many teachers working in the southern provinces will encounter many difficulties and suffer undue losses. Because, due to the lack of clear regulations, the various education services handle requests for reassignment in a manner that poses many difficulties and problems to teachers. Each year, the number of teachers' requests for reassignment that is approved is very small (even though teachers have all the necessary paper work and a legitimate reason for being reassigned).

Through the sector newspaper, we would like to propose that the Ministry of Education adopt a specific policy concerning this matter; it should intervene with the various services in a number of specific cases so that teachers requesting reassignment encounter fewer difficulties and do not suffer heavy losses.

Huu Tuong  
(Minh Hai Teachers Training Sector)

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CSO: 4209

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

READER BLAMES NEAR-DEATH OF MANY ON DRINKING HOLY WATER

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Nov 80 p 3

[ Readers' Opinions column by Vu Thi Nhat of Ha Nam Ninh Province: "Near-Death Results From Drinking Holy Water" ]

[ Text ] The cathedral of Vinh Thuong in Nam Loi Village, Nam Ninh District, is the place where Catholics come to worship and to pray. Rumors had been circulating to the effect that the cathedral had a miraculous holy water that could cure any ailments and make people who were weak and old become stronger and feel young again, respectively. The good news spread. Many people who would easily believe others gave up the productive work they were doing and found their way to the cathedral to pray and to ask for that "holy" water. In the last 2 months quite a large number of people came to the Vinh Thuong cathedral. After having drunk the holy drug, many people almost died.

We suggest that measures be taken to stop what is happening.

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CSO: 4209



## PUBLICATIONS

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Volumes I and II

[Table of Contents of LICH SU DANG CONG SAN VIET NAM, TRICH VAN KIEN DANG edited by the Editorial Board of the Department of Propaganda and Training of the Party Central Committee, published by the Marx-Lenin Textbook Publishing House, Hanoi, 1979, 15,150 copies printed at the Tien Bo Printing House, Hanoi, second printing, printing completed on 20 July 1979, Volume I: 407 pages, Volume II: 363 pages]

[Text] Volume I, 1927-1945

Introductory Note: with a view toward supporting the study of party history under the middle level and elementary programs, we have published "The History of the Vietnam Communist Party--Excerpts from Party Documents."

This book consists of three volumes:

Volume I consists of party documents from 1927 to 1945.

Volume II consists of party documents from 1945 to 1954.

Volume III consists of party documents from 1954 to 1975.

The contents of this book were selected to be consistent with these programs and an effort has been made to arrange them in a manner consistent with program chapters while still maintaining the systematic nature of the development of history.

We look forward to receiving the criticisms of readers so that the next printing will be more complete.

The Editorial Board of the Department of  
Propaganda and Training of the Party Central  
Committee

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and one in Vietnamese. We have used the Vietnamese version. The

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